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ARENT FOX PLLC 1050 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 400 WASHINGTON, DC 20036			PAULA, CESAR B	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2178	

DATE MAILED: 11/21/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/162,735

Applicant(s)

GESSNER, RICK

Examiner

CESAR B. PAULA

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 August 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 and 22-42 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20, 22-42 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

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DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the amendment filed on 8/19/2005.

This action is made Final.

2. In the amendment, claims 26-42 have been added. Claims 1-20, and 22-42 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 7, 13, 22-26, 31, 36-37, and 39 are independent claims.

Specification

3. The proposed amendment to p.5, line 28 of the specification (filed on 12/7/00), has not been entered, as per Applicants' instructions.

Drawings

4. The draftsperson objects to the drawings. See attached form PTO-948 for details. Correction is required. However, formal correction of the noted defects can be deferred until the examiner allows the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an

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international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6. Claims 26-30, and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Sato et al, hereinafter Sato (USPat.# 6,014,680, 1/11/2000, filed on 8/29/1996).

Regarding independent claim 26, Sato teaches extracting keywords from a document, which is generated using certain format, such as word processing, OCR, etc.(which vary according to user edits), and is input into a system — *a scanner component for accessing an input content stream including renderable content of at least one particular grammar, said renderable content and said at least one particular grammar of said renderable content varying dynamically* (col. 7, lines 37-67).

Moreover, Sato teaches generating a modified DTD so as to match the description format of the document— *a document type definition component for dynamically providing a replaceable document type definition to said parsing engine, said replaceable document type definition having said at least one particular grammar of said renderable content and varying dynamically with said renderable content and said at least one particular grammar of said renderable content* (col. 7, lines 57-67, col.15, lines 44-52).

Furthermore, Sato teaches generating from the document a DTD definition set, and then creating information-- *a content model* --containing describing elements of the document, and their contiguous relationships— *a parsing component for parsing said input content stream including said renderable content of said at least one particular grammar and generating a content model for said renderable content based on rules of said replaceable document type definition* (col. 15, lines 49-67).

Regarding independent claim 27, which depends on claim 26, Sato teaches generating an abstract keyword/text, from the formatted document, model as an aggregation of keywords and strings— *tokenizing said input content stream including said renderable content of said at least one particular grammar.* (col. 7, lines 44-56).

Regarding independent claim 28, which depends on claim 27, Sato teaches generating an abstract keyword/text, from the various formatted document (regardless of format), model as an aggregation of keywords and strings— *tokenizing said input content stream including said renderable content of at said least one particular grammar regardless of rules of said at least one particular grammar.* (col. 7, lines 37-46).

Regarding independent claim 29, which depends on claim 28, Sato teaches generating an abstract keyword/text, from the various formatted document (using the same procedure regardless of document format), model as an aggregation of keywords and strings— *tokenizes said renderable content in a like manner regardless of rules of said at least one particular grammar.* (col. 7, lines 37-46).

Regarding independent claim 30, which depends on claim 26, Sato teaches generating a modified SGML document version of the formatted document, to correct deficiencies in an interim SGML document so as to match the modified DTD— *said input content stream includes*

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malformed expressions, and said malformed expressions are replaced by well-formed expressions based on a document context defined by said replaceable DTD (col. 8, lines 7-15).

Regarding independent claim 36, Sato teaches a display device for inputting a document, which is generated using certain format, such as word processing, OCR, etc., into a system — *a scanner component for accessing an input content stream* (col. 7, lines 37-67).

Furthermore, Sato teaches generating from the document, and the modified DTD, a DTD definition set *a parsing component coupled to said scanner component for parsing said input content stream*, and then creating information containing data describing elements of the document, and their contiguous relationships— *said parsing component tokenizing said input content stream and constructing a content model for said tokenized input content stream by using said at least one dynamically assigned replaceable document type definition* (col. 15, lines 49-67, col. 7, lines 44-56).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 1-20, and 22-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Glass (Pat. # 6,253,204, 6/26/01, filed on 12/17/97), in view of Nakao (Pat. # 6,061,697, 5/9/00, filed on 8/25/97).

Regarding independent claim 1, Glass teaches a browser for retrieving and scanning an HTML document, representing a document and its layout, over the Internet. The browser identifies whether or not a link is accessible or not--*parsing component coupled to said scanner component for parsing said renderable content, said renderable content containing both malformed and well-formed expressions, permitting content to be rendered* (col. 1, lines 36-60, and col. 6, lines 18-42).

Furthermore, Glass teaches the transformation or replacement of a broken link markup language-- *replaceable document type definition component*-- with a attribute markup language representing the accessible status of the link-- *a replaceable document type definition component.....to transform said renderable content into well-formed objects to be processed by a content model* — the fixed link code(tells browser to fix links by displaying proper indicia) allows the link to be displayed on the web page. The link is replaced with a mark indicating that it is broken, based on or using HTML —*based on a particular grammar*, while the user is browsing the document (col. 1, lines 45-60, and col. 6, lines 12-42, 62-col.7, line 4). Glass fails to explicitly teach *said renderable content being associated with at least one particular grammar*. Nakao teaches that SGML(HTML is a form of SGML) documents should conform to a DTD-- *renderable content being associated with at least one particular grammar* (col.1,L.32-54). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Glass, and Nakao, because Nakao teaches the editing parts of the document, while maintaining the consistency of the entire document (col.1,L.62-67).

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Furthermore, Glass fails to explicitly teach *said particular layout document type definition being replaceable during execution of said network client*. Nakao teaches replacing of an original DTD with a partial or modified DTD by adding declarations to the original DTD, and displaying the document (col.10,L.50-67, and col. 12,L.1-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Glass, and Nakao, because Nakao teaches the editing of DTDs to aid the editing of documents in a collaborative environment, while maintaining the consistency of the entire document (col.1,L.62-67, col.5,L.1-44).

Claims 2-6 are directed towards a client for carrying out the client of claim 1, and are similarly rejected.

Regarding independent claim 7, Glass teaches a browser for retrieving and scanning an HTML document, which as was well known in the art have DTD that are replaceable to accommodate new features, e.g., tags, etc—*layout document type definition*-- over the Internet. The browser identifies whether or not a link is accessible or not-- *accessing an input stream via a network connection* (col. 1, lines 36-60, and col. 6, lines 18-42). Glass fails to explicitly teach *receiving a replaceable layout document type definition, said particular layout document type definition being replaceable during execution of said network client*. Nakao teaches replacing of an original DTD with a partial or modified DTD by adding declarations to the original DTD (col.10,L.50-67, and col. 12,L.1-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Glass, and Nakao, because

Nakao teaches the editing of DTDs to aid the editing of documents in a collaborative environment, while maintaining the consistency of the entire document (col.1,L.62-67, col.5,L.1-44).

Furthermore, Glass teaches the parsing and modification of a HTML document, to replace a broken link(the HTML code telling the browser to fix the links by displaying proper indicia) with an attribute representing the accessible status of the link, and the display or manifestation of the fixed HTML document--*well formed document model*—on the browser--*parsing said renderable content...to generate a well-formed content model, and manifesting said content model within a data processing environment*— (col. 1, lines 45-60, and col. 6, lines 12-42).

Claims 8, 10-11 are directed towards a method for carrying out the client of claims 2, 2, 2, and 2 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Regarding independent claim 9, which depends on claim 7, Glass teaches a browser for retrieving and scanning an HTML document, which as was well known in the art have DTD that are replaceable to accommodate new features, e.g., tags, etc—*layout document type definition*--over the Internet. The browser identifies whether or not a link is accessible or not-- *accessing an input stream via a network connection* (col. 1, lines 36-60, and col. 6, lines 18-42). Glass fails to explicitly teach *a definition for XML documents*. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to perform the above limitation, because Glass teaches

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above the fixing of broken links in a markup language document, which would benefit the representation of XML documents .

Claim 12 is directed towards a client for carrying out the client of claim 1, and are similarly rejected.

Claim 13 is directed towards a method for implementing the client and method found in claims 1, and 7, and is similarly rejected.

Claims 14-18 are directed towards a method for carrying out the client of claims 2, 2, 2, and 2 respectively, and are similarly rejected.

Claims 19-20 are directed towards a client for carrying out the client of claim 2, and are similarly rejected.

Regarding independent claim 22, Glass teaches a browser for retrieving and scanning an HTML document, representing a document and its layout, over the Internet. The browser identifies whether or not a link is accessible or not--*parsing component coupled to said scanner component for parsing said renderable content, said renderable content containing both malformed and well-formed expressions* (col. 1, lines 36-60, and col. 6, lines 18-42).

Furthermore, Glass teaches the transformation or replacement of a broken link markup language-- *replaceable document type definition component*-- with a attribute markup language

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representing the accessible status of the link-- *a replaceable document type definition component....to transform said renderable content into well-formed objects to be processed by a content model* — the fixed link code allows the link to be displayed on the web page (col. 1, lines 45-60, and col. 6, lines 12-42). Glass fails to explicitly teach *a document type definition component configured to be acquired during execution of said network client based on said at least one particular grammar*. Nakao teaches an edited dtd that is accessed or downloaded from a server to a client (col.1,L.32-54, col.17, line 62-col.18, line 2). In other words, the dtd that was edited and created at the server, is downloaded, while the client is running. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Glass, and Nakao, because Nakao teaches the editing parts of the document, while maintaining the consistency of the entire document (col.1,L.62-67).

Regarding independent claim 23, Glass teaches a browser for retrieving and scanning an HTML document, representing a document and its layout, over the Internet. The browser identifies whether or not a link—*expression--* is accessible or not (col. 1, lines 36-60, and col. 6, lines 18-42).

Further, Glass teaches a browser for retrieving and scanning an HTML document, representing a document and its layout, over the Internet. The browser identifies whether or not a link is accessible or not--*parsing component coupled to said scanner component for parsing said renderable content, said renderable content containing at least one expression* (col. 1, lines 36-60, and col. 6, lines 18-42).

Furthermore, Glass teaches the transformation or replacement of a broken link markup language-- *replaceable document type definition component*-- with a attribute markup language representing the accessible status of the link-- *a replaceable document type definition component*....*to transform said renderable content into well-formed objects to be processed by a content model* — the fixed link code allows the link to be displayed on the web page (col. 1, lines 45-60, and col. 6, lines 12-42). Glass fails to explicitly teach *said renderable content being associated with at least one particular grammar*. Nakao teaches that SGML(HTML is a form of SGML) documents should conform to a DTD-- *renderable content being associated with at least one particular grammar*. An edited dtd is accessed or downloaded from a server to a client--*and at least one particular grammar is unknown to said network client* (col.1,L.32-54, col.17, line 62-col.18, line 2). In other words, the dtd was unknown to the client, because the dtd was edited and created at the server before downloading to the client. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Glass, and Nakao, because Nakao teaches the editing parts of the document, while maintaining the consistency of the entire document (col.1,L.62-67).

Regarding independent claim 24, Glass teaches a browser for retrieving and scanning an HTML document, representing a document and its layout, over the Internet. The browser identifies whether or not a link—*expression*-- is accessible or not (col. 1, lines 36-60, and col. 6, lines 18-42).

Further, Glass teaches the transformation or replacement of a broken link markup language with a attribute markup language representing the accessible status of the link the fixed

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link code allows the link—*expression*-- to be displayed on the web page (col. 1, lines 45-60, and col. 6, lines 12-42). Glass fails to explicitly teach *said renderable content being associated with at least one particular grammar*. Nakao teaches that SGML(HTML is a form of SGML) documents should conform to a DTD-- *renderable content being associated with at least one particular grammar*. An edited dtd is accessed or downloaded from a server to a client--*and at least one particular grammar is unknown to said network client* (col.1,L.32-54, col.17, line 62-col.18, line 2). In other words, the dtd was unknown to the client, because the dtd was edited and created at the server before downloading to the client. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Glass, and Nakao, because Nakao teaches the editing parts of the document, while maintaining the consistency of the entire document (col.1,L.62-67).

Moreover, Glass fails to explicitly teach *during an runtime of said network client, receiving a replaceable layout document type definition based on said at least one particular grammar*. Nakao teaches an edited dtd that is accessed or downloaded from a server to a client (col.1,L.32-54, col.17, line 62-col.18, line 2). In other words, the dtd that was edited and created at the server, is downloaded, while the client is running. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Glass, and Nakao, because Nakao teaches the editing parts of the document, while maintaining the consistency of the entire document (col.1,L.62-67).

Furthermore, Glass teaches the transformation or replacement of a broken link markup language with a attribute markup language representing the accessible status of the link—*parsing said renderable content based on said replaceable type definition to generate a well-formed*

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content model — the fixed link code allows the link to be displayed on the web page —
manifesting said content model within a data processing environment(col. 1, lines 45-60, and
col. 6, lines 12-42).

Regarding independent claim 25, Glass teaches a browser for retrieving and scanning an HTML document—*access said layout source document of said input content stream via a network connection*, representing a document and its layout—*layout source document, extract renderable content from said layout source document-- over the Internet--*. The browser identifies whether or not a link—*expression--* is accessible or not (col. 1, lines 36-60, and col. 6, lines 18-42).

Further, Glass teaches the transformation or replacement of a broken link markup language with a attribute markup language representing the accessible status of the link the fixed link code allows the link—*expression--* to be displayed on the web page (col. 1, lines 45-60, and col. 6, lines 12-42). Glass fails to explicitly teach *said renderable content being associated with at least one particular grammar*. Nakao teaches that SGML(HTML is a form of SGML) documents should conform to a DTD-- *renderable content being associated with at least one particular grammar*. An edited dtd is accessed or downloaded from a server to a client--*and at least one particular grammar is unknown to said network client* (col.1,L.32-54, col.17, line 62- col.18, line 2). In other words, the dtd was unknown to the client, because the dtd was edited and created at the server before downloading to the client. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Glass, and

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Nakao, because Nakao teaches the editing parts of the document, while maintaining the consistency of the entire document (col.1,L.62-67).

Moreover, Glass fails to explicitly teach *executing a network client to access a network server system to receive data therefrom, during said execution of said network client, receiving said replaceable layout document type definition based on said at least one particular grammar.*

Nakao teaches an edited dtd that is accessed or downloaded from a server to a client (col.1,L.32-54, col.17, line 62-col.18, line 2). In other words, the dtd that was edited and created at the server, is downloaded, while the client is running. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Glass, and Nakao, because Nakao teaches the editing parts of the document, while maintaining the consistency of the entire document (col.1,L.62-67).

Furthermore, Glass teaches the transformation or replacement of a broken link markup language with a attribute markup language representing the accessible status of the link—*causing said parsing component to parse said renderable content based to transform said renderable content into well-formed content objects based on said replaceable type definition to generate a content model* — the fixed link code allows the link to be displayed on the web page — *manifesting said content model within a data processing environment*(col. 1, lines 45-60, and col. 6, lines 12-42).

9. Claims 31-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sato in view of Nakao.

The limitations of claim 31 are directed towards the limitations found in claim 26, with the exception of *a parsing engine parsing input to a network client* (not taught by Sato). However, Nakao teaches that an edited dtd is accessed or downloaded from a server to a client (col.1,L.32-54, col.17, line 62-col.18, line 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Sato, and Nakao, because Nakao teaches circulating documents over the Internet for satisfying the needs of users worldwide (col.1,L.11-31).

Claims 32-35 are directed towards network client which performs equivalent functions to those found in claims 27-30 respectively, and therefore are similarly rejected.

Regarding independent claim 37, Moreover, Sato teaches generating a modified DTD --*at least one particular grammar contained in said replaceable document type definition therefor*-- so as to match the description format of the document input into a display device— *a parsing engine that dynamically receives a replaceable document type definition for each document received over the internet at a time when a content stream including each said document is received* (col. 7, lines 57-67, col.15, lines 44-52). Sato fails to explicitly disclose *document received over the Internet*. Nakao teaches circulating documents over the Internet (col.1, lines 11-31. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Sato, and Nakao, because Nakao teaches the benefit of interchanging documents from one platform to another without losing information, so as to make documents easily reused (col.1, lines 23-42).

Furthermore, Sato teaches generating from the document a DTD definition set, and then creating information containing describing elements of the document, and their contiguous relationships (col. 15, lines 49-67). Sato fails to explicitly disclose *each said document is manifested and displayed rendering said renderable content*. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have rendered the document, because Sato teaches the benefit of outputting a structured document irrespective of apparatus used to output the document (col.1, lines 40-49).

Regarding independent claim 38, Moreover, Sato teaches a dtd correcting module generating a modified DTD -- *dynamically assigning a replaceable document type definition to the parsing engine for each document received at a time a content stream including each said document is received* --so as to match the description format of the document input into a display device— (col. 7, lines 57-67, col.15, lines 44-52). Sato fails to explicitly disclose *document received over the Internet*. Nakao teaches circulating documents over the Internet (col.1, lines 11-31. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Sato, and Nakao, because Nakao teaches the benefit of interchanging documents from one platform to another without losing information, so as to make documents easily reused (col.1, lines 23-42).

Furthermore, Sato teaches generating from the document a DTD definition set, and then creating information containing describing elements of the document, and their contiguous relationships (col. 15, lines 49-67). Sato fails to explicitly disclose *manifesting and displaying each said document in accordance with at least one particular grammar contained in said*

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replaceable document type definition therefor. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have rendered the document in accordance with the modified dtd, because Sato teaches the benefit of outputting a structured document irrespective of apparatus used to output the document (col.1, lines 40-49).

Claims 39-41 are directed towards network client which performs equivalent functions to those found in claims 31, and 27-30 respectively, and therefore are similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 42, which depends on claim 39, Sato teaches extracting keywords from a document, which is generating using certain format, such as word processing, OCR, etc.(which vary according to user edits), input into a system — *a scanner component for accessing an input content stream including renderable content of at least one particular grammar, said renderable content and said at least one particular grammar of said renderable content varying dynamically* (col. 7, lines 37-67).

Moreover, Sato teaches generating a modified DTD so as to match the description format of the document.— *said document type definition defining a document context of said renderable content; identifying any malformed expressions in said renderable content; replacing said any malformed expressions in said renderable content with well-formed expressions derived from said document context defined by said document type definition*; The modified SGML document version of the formatted document, is used to correct deficiencies in an interim SGML document so as to match the modified DTD (col. 7, lines 57-67, col.15, lines 44-52).

Furthermore, Sato teaches generating from the document a DTD definition set, and then creating information-- *a content model* --containing describing elements of the document, and their contiguous relationships— *generating said content model for said renderable content based on said replaceable document type definition*, (col. 15, lines 49-67). Sato fails to explicitly disclose *rendering said renderable content*. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have rendered the document, because Sato teaches the benefit of outputting a structured document irrespective of apparatus used to output the document (col.1, lines 40-49).

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments filed 8/19/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Regarding claims 1, 7, 13, and 14-20, Applicant indicates that the replacing of the dtd component during executing of the client is not shown (pages 22-23). The Examiner disagrees, because Glass fails to explicitly teach *said particular layout document type definition being replaceable during execution of said network client*. However, Nakao teaches replacing of an original DTD with a partial or modified DTD by adding declarations to the original DTD, and displaying the document (col.10,L.50-67, and col. 12,L.1-67). The editing or replacement of the DTD is performed by a computer which is executing to perform the editing of the DTD based on the SGML rules. The original document is replaced with the edited version of it. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Glass, and Nakao, because Nakao teaches the editing of DTDs to aid the editing of

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documents in a collaborative environment, while maintaining the consistency of the entire document (col.1,L.62-67, col.5,L.1-44).

The Applicant is directed towards the rejection of newly added claims 26-42 above.

Conclusion

11. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

I. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cesar B. Paula whose telephone number is (571) 272-4128. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong, can be reached on (571) 272-4124. However, in such a case, please allow at least one business day.

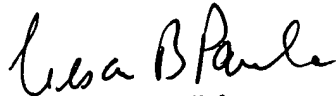
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CESAR PAULA
PRIMARY EXAMINER
11/10/05